

Date: Tue, 5 Jan 93 18:06:12 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #24  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Tue, 5 Jan 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    24

Today's Topics:

CFD: proposal for rec.radio.amateur.standup.philosophy  
     Corrections to previous ft530 posting  
     Help with BC-100XL (value of part)  
     Need a 3rd hand for Soldering!?  
     Re: 430MHz band under threat!  
Re: Soldering radials to SO-239's, soldering PL259s  
     Switching diodes in RF paths in receivers.  
     Unix Morse Code Program  
     Yaesu FT530 HT first impressions  
     Yeasu FT-470 mods?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Wed, 6 Jan 1993 00:37:57 GMT  
From: swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!oak!laborde@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: CFD: proposal for rec.radio.amateur.standup.philosophy  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <lichifINNlik@tamsun.tamu.edu> kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiburger)  
writes:

>I would like to propose a new group for the continuing discussion of  
>sociopoliticotecnologic subjects pertaining to Amateur Radio. ...  
>  
>Suggested subjects are:  
>  
>Closed Repeaters

- >Coordination
- >CW
- >CodeFree Licensing
- >FCC peccadillos
- >Spelling
- >BBS hierarchial addressing
- >Packet operations in general
- >Armchair Law Practice
- >Excessive Inclusion of Previous Postings
- >HF Forwarding
- >Antenna Restrictions
- >Covenants
- >ARRL griping (a possible candidate for r.r.a.s.p.arrl)

But what would be left for r.r.a.misc?

-grl.

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Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 21:53:34 GMT  
From: noc.near.net!lynx!random.ccs.northeastern.edu!acm139@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Corrections to previous ft530 posting  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

My first impressions of the Yaesu FT530 handheld are that it is a very nice radio in a small package.

\* The backlighting is excellent! It is edgelit on both sides of the display, and the keypad is also nicely lit. It offers delayed lighting for longer viewing. Pressing the function key then the backlight keeps the light on until you turn it off.

\* The radio's power button is on the side - nice if you want to keep the volume controls where they are, but I'd prefer the power button to part of the main volume control.

\* The dual-inband receive is nice, though I would like to clarify one point (whether it pertains to just my unit or is universal) -

The 70cm transmit side is HEAVILY susseptable (sp?) to intermod. This is the right side of the display. It can also act as receive for 2m, which is also susseptable to the intermod. It is not safe to say 70cm alone is the problem, but rather 70cm transmit/2m receive (the VFO on the right side of the display) is not tight enough for intermod. 2m transmit (the left VFO) is just fine.

\* The supplied manual is nice, but I didn't find it covered everything well enough.

\* A very nice feature of the radio is the ability to have both a 24 hour clock and battery voltage display.

\* I feel the supplied belt-clip is sturdy, though I have yet to really field test it.

\* The indicators for BUSY/TX for both left and right VFOs are too close together

\* CORRECTION: WHEN SIMULTANEOUSLY MONITORING TWO 2M FREQUENCIES, WHEN TRANSMITTING ON ONE OF THOSE 2M FREQUENCIES, THE 2M RECEIVE FREQUENCY IN THE OTHER VFO IS DISABLED. THE SAME IS TRUE FOR 70CM.

\* It also has an AM detector which can be manually turned on or off.

\* Too bad stereo headphones don't separate the left and right VFOs.

\* ADDITION: THE DISPLAY IS DIFFICULT TO SEE WHEN VIEWING WITH THE ANTENNA POINTED AWAY FROM YOU. IT BECOMES MUCH CLEARER WHEN THE HT IS ANGLED STRAIGHT UP AND DOWN OR WHEN THE ANTENNA IS AIMED CLOSER TO YOU.

\* MINE DID NOT COME WITH ANY TYPE OF CARRYING CASE. DID ANYONE ELSE WHO PURCHASED THE HT GET A CARRYING CASE?

Overall, I really like the radio. The Multi-Function LCD speaker-mic is on backorder.

Besides the nasty intermod problem in the right VFO (each band has two VFOs), the radio is great! (Redundant, I know).

The radio also comes standard with 2m receive from 130-174 Mhz and transmit from 140-150 Mhz.

It also receives and transmits on 70cm from 430-450 Mhz.

I have yet to find software (keypad) mods for it. Holding down the up/down arrow keys then turning on the radio doesn't seem to do anything, at least that I could see.

I am NOT opening the radio until it is out of warranty, if even then.

Hope this was helpful to anyone interested.

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=====
| Scott Ehrlich           Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu   |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z      Packet Radio: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na           |
|                                                                    |
=====
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Date: 5 Jan 93 21:39:37 GMT  
From: uunet.ca!xenitec!lemsys!clemon@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Help with BC-100XL (value of part)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi, I have run into a BC-100XL scanner for free (as it did not work). I tracked down the problem to a slightly toasted resistor. Could someone tell me the proper value of R94 please? Also, if anyone familiar with the scanner could give me any idea of other features (ie. exact frequency coverage, how to work searches etc...)

Thanks in advance,

--

Craig Lemon VE3XCL (Advanced) - Kitchener, Ontario. +1 519 741 0297  
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | 1B Electrical Engineering  
TCP/IP: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51] | University of Waterloo  
AX.25 Packet: ve3xcl@ve3euk.#SWON.ON.CAN.NA | Waterloo, Ontario, CANADA

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Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1993 22:48:04 GMT  
From: psinntp!cmhcsys.cmhcsys.com!chuck@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Need a 3rd hand for Soldering!?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jan4.222522.20042@news.columbia.edu>, hyx1@cunib.cc.columbia.edu (Harry Y Xu) writes:

> I always feel like my 2 hands are not enough when soldering.  
> 1 hand holds the soldering iron;  
> 1 holds the solder;  
> another hand is needed to hold the component, or the pliers that hold the  
> component to prevent over-heating.  
>  
> Does anyone have a smart solution?  
>  
> Tnx for the time,  
> Harry Xu | "The belief in a supernatural source of evil is not necessary;

> (KB2LHA/AG) | men alone are quite capable of every wickedness." --J. Conrad

I've been known to use my teeth to hold the solder. Not an elegant solution but it works in a pinch.

Chuck

-----  
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 20:45:56 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Re: 430MHz band under threat!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jreese@NeoSoft.com (Jim Reese) writes:

>'scuse me...but have you ever had to PAY for the equipment involved in putting  
>up a repeater? I didn't think so... If you had, you wouldn't think \$15  
>per month was such a rip-off.

Let's see, \$15/month is \$180/year per user. Even if you only had 10 users, you be getting \$1800/year. At that rate, you could buy a decent repeater out of one year's receipts. Unless you are paying really exorbitant site rental fees, there's no way it should cost \$15/month per user.

Our local club charges dues of \$12 per YEAR. This covers the repeater, a monthly 12-page newsletter, packet BBS, license classes, public service activities, field day, Christmas party, etc. etc.

AL N1AL

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Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 20:57:56 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Re: Soldering radials to SO-239's, soldering PL259s  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, moisan@silver.lcs.mit.edu (David Moisan) writes:

>As some of you are aware, there are many designs for 1/4-wave VHF  
>antennas that use an SO239, BNC or N chassis-mount connector upon  
>which the radials are soldered (to the mounting holes).

>I've tried to build one such antenna using coathangers as the elements.  
>But try as I might, as hot as I get the connector (with a 100-watt gun  
>newly-purchased), the coathanger will not take solder.

I've always used tinned copper wire for the radials. I install solder

lugs at the 4 connector holes and make the radials out of two pieces of (slightly longer than) 1/2 wavelength wire, each soldered to two solder lugs for mechanical rigidity.

AL N1AL

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Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 20:32:51 GMT  
From: [sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU](mailto:sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU)  
Subject: Switching diodes in RF paths in receivers.  
To: [info-hams@ucsd.edu](mailto:info-hams@ucsd.edu)

In [rec.radio.amateur.misc](mailto:rec.radio.amateur.misc), [gary@ke4zv.uucp](mailto:gary@ke4zv.uucp) (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <[14570572@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com](mailto:14570572@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com)> [alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com](mailto:alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com) (Alan Bloom) writes:

>>By the way, I did some crude experiments with using 1N4004 power supply diodes as PIN diodes some time ago. They are manufactured using a similar structure: with the 1N4004's the intrinsic layer between the junction is used to increase the voltage rating, but it still functions as a pretty decent low-frequency PIN diode. As a bonus, they can dissipate a reasonable amount of power.

>How low frequency? HF? Low VHF? Can you characterise the devices for us?

It was quite awhile ago. As I remember, I ran around 10-20 mA through a diode which was in shunt with the 50-ohm RF path. I looked at the output on a 100 MHz oscilloscope and made a visual judgement on how distorted the waveform was. Most of the testing was at 14 MHz, although I did try lower frequencies as well. As I recall, the 14 MHz signal looked like a pretty good sine wave, but by the time I got down to 1.8 MHz it was starting to get pretty distorted, although still not nearly as bad as a switching diode.

Sorry I don't have more qualitative data. Maybe someone on the net with more time could measure harmonics and IMD on a spectrum analyzer and report the results.

AL N1AL

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Date: Wed, 6 Jan 1993 01:48:00 GMT  
From: [dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!stanford.edu!CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU!seligman@network.UCSD.EDU](mailto:dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!stanford.edu!CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU!seligman@network.UCSD.EDU)  
Subject: Unix Morse Code Program

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Someone recently posted the location of sources for a Unix (Sun? X11?)  
>program for Morse code learning. Can some kind soul who was more  
>forward thinking than I please remind me of the path? Thanks in  
>advance. (Email is probably better than posting.)

First try:

hanauma.stanford.edu:pub/SuperiorMorse4Unix

and if that doesn't work, try:

w6yx.stanford.edu:pub/morse/superiormorse.shar

Scott Seligman KN6EV

Internet: seligman@CS.Stanford.EDU

UUCP: {uunet,decwrl,sun}!cs.stanford.edu!seligman

Packet: kn6ev @ n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na

-----  
Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 21:29:11 GMT

From: noc.near.net!lynx!random.ccs.northeastern.edu!acm139@uunet.uu.net

Subject: Yaesu FT530 HT first impressions

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

My first impressions of the Yaesu FT530 handheld are that it is a very nice radio in a small package.

\* The backlighting is excellent! It is edgelit on both sides of the display, and the keypad is also nicely lit. It offers delayed lighting for longer viewing. Pressing the function key then the backlight keeps the light on until you turn it off.

\* The radio's power button is on the side - nice if you want to keep the volume controls where they are, but I'd prefer the power button to part of the main volume control.

\* The dual-inband receive is nice, though I would like to clarify one point (whether it pertains to just my unit or is universal) -

The 70cm transmit side is HEAVILY susceptible (sp?) to intermod. This is the right side of the display. It can also act as receive for 2m, which is also susceptible to the intermod. It is not safe to say 70cm alone is the problem, but rather 70cm transmit/2m receive (the

VFO on the right side of the display) is not tight enough for intermod.

- \* The supplied manual is nice, but I didn't find it covered everything well enough.

- \* A very nice feature of the radio is the ability to have both a 24 hour clock and battery voltage display.

- \* I feel the supplied belt-clip is sturdy, though I have yet to really field test it.

- \* The indicators for BUSY/TX for both left and right VFOs are too close together

- \* It is nice to be able to transmit directly on the input of a repeater and be able to monitor yourself on the output in the "sub-band" so you know when you have timed-out the repeater. :)

- \* It also has an AM detector which can be manually turned on or off.

- \* Too bad stereo headphones don't separate the left and right VFOs.

Overall, I really like the radio. The Multi-Function LCD speaker-mic is on backorder.

Besides the nasty intermod problem in the right VFO (each band has two VFOs), the radio is great! (Redundant, I know).

The radio also comes standard with 2m receive from 130-174 Mhz and transmit from 140-150 Mhz.

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I am NOT opening the radio until it is out of warranty, if even then.

Hope this was helpful to anyone interested.

=====

Scott Ehrlich	Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu	
Amateur Radio: wy1z	Packet Radio: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na	

|



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Date: Wed, 6 Jan 1993 01:14:57 GMT  
From: usc!rpi!operators.its.rpi.edu!abelson@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Yeasu FT-470 mods?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jan5.152228.17121@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

|> In article <9301041923.AA01850@mwunix.mitre.org> m22755@mwvm.mitre.ORG (Terry Alford) writes:

|> > A few weeks ago, I purchased an FT-470 2m/70cm HT. I've been monitoring  
|> >this newsletter for about 2 months, but so far have found no references to any  
|> >mods pertaining to this HT. I do not have access to ftp, but would welcome e-  
|> >mail, or a posting here advising me of possible mods to increase receive  
|> >bandwidth, etc. --- or any other information of interest about this model.  
|>  
|> That's because it's \*perfect\* as it comes out of the box. :-)  
|> The only worthwhile mods I know of are to the abysmal drop in  
|> charger....

Gary, I've been trying to keep myself as complete a list of mods for the 470 as I can, but do not recall ever seeing the drop-in charger mod you mention. Would you be so kind as to post it here? I am assuming it is for the NC-29 (that's what I currently have).  
Thanks!

m1a  
--

.....  
Mike Abelson - Information Technology Services           abelson@rpi.edu  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
Troy, New York 12180-3590                   Amateur Packet: KB2KYZ @ WA2UMX  
.....

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Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 22:50:38 GMT  
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!  
gary@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <8309@lib.tmc.edu>, <1993Jan5.151546.17029@ke4zv.uucp>,  
<8331@lib.tmc.edu>%  
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)

Subject : Re: 430mhz band under th

In article <8331@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>In article <1993Jan5.151546.17029@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>>In article <8309@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>>>Fortunately for reason, the FCC disagrees. I suggest you reread 97.205(e).

>>What does limiting user control of ancillary functions have to do with

>>anything in this discussion?

>

>I guess, then, that you support limiting the right to keep and bear arms to

>members of an organized militia unit...

No, I support limiting the right to keep and bear arms to a well regulated militia. The meaning of well regulated in 1776 was "skilled" and militia was the entire \*unorganized\* body of the people. An organized militia, also called the National Guard, is part of the government's standing army, something covered in Article I Section 8.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				emory!ke4zv!gary@gatech.edu

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Date: Tue, 5 Jan 1993 23:48:28 GMT

From: stanford.edu!Csl!kawai@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jan5.161735.17871@ke4zv.uucp>,

<1icp0aINNmiv@transfer.stratus.com>, <lkjtaaINN7uj@news.bbn.com>

Subject : Re: QSL cards from SWLers (was Re: Ham transmissions-a hypothetical situation)

First, sbooth@lonestar.utsa.edu asked:

| Have amateur operators ever receiver reception reports from regular  
| shortwave listeners?

To which gary@ke4zv.uucp replied:

| Sure. ... Most hams who QSL ... will reply to a SWL card.

Then fms@sw.stratus.com asked:

| What does one reply to a SWL card? ... Just a note saying thanks? or is  
| there something more that should be done?

To which levin@bbn.com replied:

| I just got my first one the other day ... His SWL card resembles a QSL;  
| it has a number not unlike a call sign. ... Who assigns these "call  
| signs"?

My reply:

There are SWL organizations that assign alphanumeric numbers to SWL  
enthusiasts. For example, JARL (the Japan Amateur Radio League) assigns SWL  
numbers to those who request it. JARL's QSL bureau department will send QSL  
cards addressed to SWL numbers just in the same way QSL cards are routed to  
regular hams using the bureau.

In some countries, aspiring hams are required to go through a training  
period as an SWL, and must acquire a certain number of QSL cards before  
applying for a ham radio license. (This was the case in the People's  
Republic of China at least until fairly recently.) In countries like these,  
it is imperative for an aspiring ham to get QSL cards to his SWL reports.  
Since SWL reports aren't awfully prized by DXers -- there isn't a DXCC for  
SWL, for instance -- and since many folks don't know how to reply to SWL  
cards, SWL people don't get a lot of replies. Therefore, it can mean a  
great deal for a SWL person to get a QSL card.

By the way, I notice that although some countries emphasize monitoring the  
bands before even applying for a ham radio license, and more often than not  
monitoring sessions take place at a crowded radio sports club than at a  
private residence, actual ham radio operators from those countries are not  
necessarily well-informed. BY operators, for example, will sometimes CQ in  
CW at the high end of the band, quite often landing in the middle of the  
phone sub-band.

73 DE N6UOK

----- Speech Research Program, SRI, Menlo Park, CA 94025-3493 USA  
--- Goh Kawai --- work:(415)859-2231 fax:(415)859-5984 home:(415)323-7214  
----- internet: kawai@speech.sri.com radio: n6uok and 711fqe

-----  
Date: 6 Jan 1993 01:41:58 GMT  
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!tamsun.tamu.edu!willis@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1ialnnINnt37@transfer.stratus.com>, <8323@lib.tmc.edu>,

<1icr4sINN108@transfer.stratus.com>

Subject : Re: Closed repeaters

Two points, both of which I believe Mr. Curtis has missed.

One, anyone who thinks 'public' means open access ignores case law and fact, whether it's land, freeways, military bases or whatever. After all, the FCC has already said (for example) you can't transmit 1kw on 104.9Mhz (readers outside the US not already ignoring this thread, please substitute your own example}. The highway analogies are fatally flawed; try just talking about amateur radio.

Two, while Part 97 & a license gives one a basic right to transmit, there are restrictions. The rules say you may not jam a transmission; they also admonish us to use good operating practice. Anyone want to argue that operating simplex on a (known) repeater input frequency is good practice? Or sending various DTMF tones 'just to see what happens'? Or trying to find the PL or control tones for a 'closed' system you've been asked not to use? What one *can* do is always more than what one *should* do.

A fair part of good amateur operation is cooperation. If your basic problem is not liking 'closed' repeaters, then you should work through your local groups (which could be as small as the repeater trustee) to get things changed. And if practices/procedures aren't changed to your liking, you do not have the right to single-handedly disrupt existing operations.

Cheers,  
Willis n5szf

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Date: Wed, 6 Jan 1993 01:47:48 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!concert!rock!cole@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jan02.061920.7115@ssc.com>, <1993Jan2.133936.1@ttd.teradyne.com>,  
<1993Jan04.042255.17643@ssc.com>  
Subject : Re: 430mhz band under th

In article <1993Jan04.042255.17643@ssc.com> tad@ssc.com (Tad Cook) writes:  
>In article <1993Jan2.133936.1@ttd.teradyne.com> rice@ttd.teradyne.com writes:  
>>In article <1993Jan02.061920.7115@ssc.com>, tad@ssc.com (Tad Cook) writes:  
>>> In article <1992Dec30.114623.1@ttd.teradyne.com> rice@ttd.teradyne.com writes:  
>>>>  
>>>>That's not what I said. What I said was that any Ham has the right by law  
>>>>to transmit on any frequency for which he is liscensed. Period. The repeater  
>>-----

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>>>>operator has the right to turn off the machine. Period.
>> -----
>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Let me see if I have this straight (!)..... :)
>>>
>>> I get my 440 MHz link set up, and get a coordinated frequency from
>>> the local coordination council. Everything works fine, until one
>>> day YOU show up and start transmitting there.
>>>
>>> And *I* have to turn off my gear??
>>>
>>> I don't think so!
>>>
>>Read what I wrote. You don't HAVE to DO anything. But if you don't want
>>the station to be repeated, you have the right to not do so.
>>
>>But if the frequency is not in use at the time you have no exclusive right
>>to say who can or cannot transmit on that frequency. And nothing in part
>>97 implies that you have that right.
>>
>
>Nope, you're wrong. Otherwise, why would we need coordination?

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The ONLY need for coordination is where it applies to potential interference as produced by repeaters whose frequencies would be determined by the unreliable and frivolous "pick a freq, any freq" method.

Coordination is really a misnomer. It really should be called COOPERATION i.e., repeaters working harmoniously to not interfere with each other's transmissions (which was the original intent, anyway.)

Another aside:

I do not, nor do I care to own a repeater. But as a user, I see the majority of trustees/clubs/owners/whatever standing behind the glass shield of coordination and claiming sole rights to "their" frequency. I've said it before, and I'll say it again: the FCC owns the frequency. You get to use it within the limits of your license and courtesy. THAT IS THE ONLY RIGHT ANY OF US HAVE AS AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS. No other rights expressed or implied, consult Part 97 or the ARRL Handbook for nebulous details.

What is a closed repeater good for, anyway? I've already passed the tests required to use the frequency, by what right do you impose further requirements/restrictions as to it's use by me? I've got some news for you: The FCC you ain't. To be honest, if ham radio is based upon openness, "good will", etc, I'm suprised the FCC allows such tripe.

I am thankful that there are trustees/clubs/owners/whatever who have the money to put up repeaters, as long as they're open (I've supported several.) But the minute they go closed, I'm gone. If you want a closed repeater, get a commercial license and sell connections. Or better yet, get a car phone. The rest of us sure could use the bandwidth.

73 de KC4WEJ,  
Derrick

--

"3. Blinking light on dashboard reads 'get out of car now!'"  
-- Top Ten Signs You've Bought A Bad Car

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Derrick Cole                      KC4WEJ                      MCNC Center for Communications

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #24

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